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THE VAN BURENITES IN OLD TAMMANY.

JOHN A. DIX'S OPINION.

John Van Buren on the Syracuse Resolutions. Surveyor Cochrane's Explanation,

tic Union Club, of which John Cochrane, Surveyor of the Port of New York, is President, was holden at Tammany

An immense bonfire was lighted in front of the Hall, the celebrated Empire Club gun was used to fire a salute, ed at seven o'clock, and a band of music was engaged in playing national airs. The doors of the Hall were thrown open at twenty minutes before eight o'clock, and the crowd was only sufficient to-fill it about

who neminated the following list of officers:-

David Banks, Jr.,
A. K. Maynard,
Henry S. Lincoin,
C. L. Van Zandt,
John Mulholiand,
Geo. H. Purser,
Malcoim Campbell,
Arthur Woods,
J. W. Sleight,
John B. Benny,
Warner P. Smith,
A. Hamilton Pride,
James B. Silkman,
Robt. Grant,
Gilbert M. Spier,
Robt. A. Adams,
Compelies Canner,
Sizel J. Egglaston.

Cornelius Carnes, Robt. Johnstone,

Robt. Johnstone, W. W. Saxton,
John H. Harnett, D. Jones Crain,
J. Meech Henry, Eenson B. Smith.
The Principles of the question, and these nominators ratified by the meeting.

Mr. Spincer H. Cone then read the following

the names of their candidates, and headed by a band:-

said:—Gentlemen: You are crowded now, but in the course of the evening you will be more so; for half the wards have not yet arrived. (Applause.) You will be addressed this evening by John A. Dix, John Van Buren and others. Gentlemen, I have the pleasure to introduce

and as cities and our specified and others. Gentlemen, I have the pleasure to introduce to you the Hon John A. Dix.

Mr. Dix was received with great cheering. He said:—

Mr. President And Fellow Citizens.—Though I am a member of the association by which this meeting was called, it is the first time I have had an oppartunity of taking part in any of its proceedings. I come now at the invitation of your committee, not for head been in-mono demono, standing een fought, was accoment, the purpose of addressing you at large on the political condition of the State or the Union, but to testify, by my presence, that I participate with you cordially in the part you have taken in the reach of the democration of those who have separated themselves from as as supporters of the State and national administration. I concede to the great body of them honesty and sincerity in the convictions under which they act. I think they have listened to selfish counsels, and have been betrayed into an error which the democracy of the whole the different path to purise and sincerity in the convictions under which they act. I think they have listened to selfish counsels, and have been betrayed into an error which the democracy of the whole country will condemn, and which they themselves will have great cause to regret. The direct tendency of this breach is to throw the government of this State into the bands of our political opponents—to neutralize, as far as we are concerned, all the good results of the crumphant victory achieved last year—a victory won, as I can bear testimony, by the most laborious and perhaps defeated in the great objects, which we have been actively enounced all curlives in defending, should be put at hazard? Whether the success of the democratic policy, which we have been incapaciated by the exacting the solution of our State and national affairs shall be embarrassed, and perhaps defeated in the great objects, from taking any active part in the political movements of the last six months, my course in the emergency in w

common to all—to uponot the democratic standard, to mainiant the true interests of the country against open and secret seemies, and as indispensable to these purposes, to strengthen the hands of those whom we have clothed with the authority of the people for the purpose process, to strengthen the hands of those whom we have clothed with the authority of the people for the purpose vital to our prosperity, present and prospective. In a communication which I addressed to on the opening of your new club house, I alluded to the importance of your organization, if maintained in a spirit of elevated and disinterested devotion to great principles, in respect to the indusnoes it may exert on the political concerns of this and other States. An association of young men, placing themselves upon the broad grounds of duty to the country and to the free institutions under which we live, and guided by an unwavering determination to be true to both, without regard to personal or timburstial. Such, centlemen, I am sure is the feeling of every one of you; and I, therefore, the more readily leave the excitements of the day to take care of themselves, and ask your attention to some considerations which I consider of peculiar urgency in the administration of the government. Have on several recent occasions alluded to the fiscal condition of the country, as one calculated to produce a good deal of uneashess in the misds of reducing men. It is certainly an unusual cause of inquietus. It grows out of a superabundance, and not a decionery of recents. We have about twenty-dre million of dollars receipts of the present faceal year will be adequate to all the necessary expenditures of the government. We may be said, then, to have a clear surplus of twenty-dry million of dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury, as I think with an enlightened and praiseworthy regard to the interest of the country, has been purchasing the public debt, and the surplus of urrean theory of the present and the surplus of the present shore they are dealered to the

emoluments of office, and not principle, the total fidelity.

Voice—That is the very thing that is doing.

Gen. Dix—I am arraid some of the leading men who are taking ground against the administration have put this inquiry to themselves, and that they go into opposition because they cannot ans ser it satisfactorily.

A Voice—Yes, and they want to go into the spoils too. (Laughter.)

fraught with practical danger to the interests of the a untry or its institutions, it is the duty of all good and reme to expose its evil tendencies, and to denounce it in any term of reprehension known to fair and marly controversy. But in matters not involving great public interests there are considerations connected with the paride every man should feel in the good name of his chief magistrate, which, if he has no enmity in his heart, will counsel him to a frie ndly silence. If the President had, as his accusers charge, "forgotten what is due to his own character as an honorable man," it should have been the part of the friendship they profess for him to conceal it for his sake. It would have been the part of patriotism to conceal it for the sake of the country. If any one of you, gentlemen, just entering, as most of you are, on the theatre of political life, should have cause, in after years, to feel that your chief magistrate, in any matter not affecting injuriously the great interests of the republic, has dealt unfairly with you, then I say to you, cover it up, hide it, deny it if you will, bury it in the immost recesses of your own heart, and preserve, untaraished, the honor of your country, which cannot be entirely disconnected from his. But I rejoice, fellow citizens, that the opposition to the President has taken a shape so personal and so revolting as to ensure its reaction, with a force which will be fatal to it. No man can vate for the Cooley ticket without identifying himself with the imputations to which I have alluded. I had hoped to see them disavowed by the meeting of his political friends at Metropolitan Hall last evening. But it will be in vain to disavowed by the meeting of his political friends at Metropolitan Hall last evening. But it will be in vain to disavowed by the meeting of his political friends at Metropolitan Hall last evening the possibility of misapprehension.

The PRESIDENT said—

Gentlemen, You have given three groans for Cooley; three cheers now for Mr Guthrie and the sub-tr

Van Buren," and great uproar.

The audience at last became stilled, when Mr. Sus-

uons were adopted congratulating the whole country upon the union of the democratic party in the State of New York. Now, upon what ground, I ask, whether of New York. Now, upon what ground, I ask, whether of New York. Now, upon what ground, I ask, whether of New York. Now, upon what ground, I ask, whether of New York of manines, could any man shandon that union? Here you have had a change of decling. Then they were not for General Case, but for other candidates. This is a matter that all of you know and are perfectly acquainted with. (Applause.) I could name a number of gentlean pon what grounds should be produced with the production of your those who stood by Gen. Case? The action was productive of vast results to the democracy of the whole Union. At the convention of 1860 resolutions were read by Mr. O'Conor, which were no doubt satisfactory to himself. Twenty-seven gentlemen in the convention voted against these resolutions. In 1810 these same resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were adopted. Let me read you some portions of these resolutions were the resolution whether the read you were resolutions were adopted. Let me read you so the res

He would introduce Mr. Scrogham, of Westchester. But

audience as follows:—
friesad and proposed of the demonstrate and assembles as the demonstrate of the demonstrate of the demonstrate of the democracy of this State, instead of flagging, is on the increase as the day of election approaches. I shall detain you but a very few moments, in the remarks in the increase as the day of election approaches. I shall detain you but a very few moments, in the remarks in the increase as the day of election approaches. I shall detain you but a very few moments, in the remarks in the increase as the day of election approaches. I shall detain you but a very few moments, in the remarks in the increase as the day of election approaches. I shall detain you but a very few moments, in the remarks in the increase as the day of election approaches. I shall detain you but a very few moments, in the remarks in the increase as the day of election approaches. I shall detain you but a very few moments, in the remarks in the increase as the day of election approaches. I shall detain you but a very few moments, in the remarks in the increase as the day of election approaches. I shall detain you but a very few moments, in the remarks in the increase as the day of election approaches. I shall detain you but a very few moments, in the remarks in the increase as the day of election approaches. I shall detain you but a very few moments, in the remarks in the proposition remains to make a few suggestions in respect to some of the questions which are to some of the question and the state of the descaped was a search the same this search and the state of the descaped was the second. We last the was the chief speaker en that occasion. He has forgotten an old adage of our profession, that "he who pleads his own cause has a fool for a client." (Cheers and laughter.) He did, however, assemble a meeting in Metropolitan Hall, with a vert henchill, announcing that Grey Charles and the same of our exertion with a different proposition. The proposition hall, with a variable and the same of our exertion with a

belongs.

Resolved, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Cengross or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever pretext the attempt may be made.

During the reading of these resolutions there was some tempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever pretext the attempt may be made.

During the reading of these resolutions there was some noise produced by souffling at the far end of the room.

Mr. Van Buren resumed—I had had no opportunity to read that resolution, and it will undoubtedly gratify Mr. Brady to knew that now I have time to read it, I assent, cordially and cheerfully, to that additional resolution. I believe that the constitution provides for the surrender of a tugitive slave; I believe that it is the duty of every citizen to live up to the constitution of the United States; and when I have a duty to perform I perform it cheerfully, whether that duty is to surrender a fugitive slave or to dust the jacket of a bolting adamantine. Martin Grover assents to that resolution. Now I hope Mr. Brady will support him in preference to Ogden Hoffman, the whig candidate, whom he recommended to his friends as most worthy of support. This being the case, having adjusted all the difficulties between the demecracy, union being settled and disposed of, thera is nothing which should continue the strife which has existed in the democratic reaks during the last fur years. (Cries of "good, good.") We were united in 1852; we ought to be united now. And, fellow-citizees, let me say to you one word further in explanation. We had a difference with him in respect to the question of slavery as it then existed. That is over and past. We have no difference with him in respect to the question of slavery as it then existed. That is over and past. We have no difference now with General Cass, and no bad feeling towards him hould exist in the ranks of the democracy. It was not owing to the opposition of our people that General Cass was not nominated in 1832. He failed to receive that nomination, but like a true democrat he came forward and supported Franklin Pierce. Shase that time his organ, the Detroit Free Fress, has sided with the regular democracy of the State of New York, as

reference to the gentleman who was supposed to be kicking up the muss.

Mr. Van Berker resumed—All differences having thus gone by on the subject of slavery, I would like to know why any body persists in agitating it in the State of New York. For more than a year I have ceased so to do. The democracy of this State has been cordislly united on that as well as en all other questions. And I confoss I do not take the elightest credit to myself for the fact that I was an unyielding opponent to the extension of slavery. So long as it was proposed to extend it I resisted it; and I say that Curing that campaign a broad and noble position was presented by those who took that ground. But the question is ended. It is settled. The free soil team has been put up; we have put the horses into the stable, lecked the door, and brought the key to Tammany Hall. We bave given the key to father Messerce, the father of the Sachena, and I would like to know what business my friend Tompkins has to get up this free soil team again.

have been always abandoned and betrayed by their leadors at home and abroad. They were abandoned by Gatlereagh, and a sandoned by Grattan, in their native land;
and we do not forget that they were abandoned here by aSampon and a Manewith. On locking over the Irina
true to them, and they do not and never will, forget the
fundly of Robert Emmes. (Applaus.) This campaign
is not made directly against Frank Pierce. The object is
to prostrate the democracy of New York, sand
brig the Seward-Weed party into power. The scurriloss
attacks on General Pierce are most inopportune, to
say the least. It has been said of Washington and Jasksea that Providence decreed that they should be childless, in order that they might be the fathers of their country. It would seem as if Providence had fitted Franklin.
Pierce in the same way to be the father of his cunstry.
Fou all recollect the said disaster that took away the only
child of Pierce; and these assaults are aimed at him.
now, when his grief ought to be respected, and when
it might be hoped that the assausias of Slias Wright.
would sike their daggers as they beheld a weepling father, kneeling over the grave of his child,
then have been desprohed, and we had Irradical exand his friends the object of the most calcumious asresults ever aimed against a citizen. But the democrate
of the State of New York will support him in his noblspositior, and over him with their shield. They gave him
in this city 11,000 majority. Let them, swell that now.
It is true we miss some friends. From our ranks we miss
Mr. Dickinson, who made one speech for us in the last campaign, and now will make nore. (I aughter.) I see his
present activity with mingled pleasure and regret. Heused to give as an accuse for his absence from the democratic struggles, the state of Mrs. Bickinson's health. I
hope from his present activity, and the number of
speeches he has recently made, that Mrr. Dickinson
is better, though his business is wore.

(Green his present activity, and the number of
spe